

Purified Anti-Mouse CD51 Antibody[RMV-7], Functional Grade

catalog number: E-AB-F12350

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

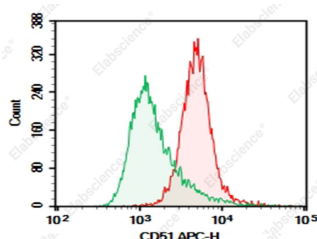
Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant MouseCD51 protein
Host	Rat
Isotype	Rat IgG1, κ
Clone	RMV-7
Purification	>98%, Protein A/G purified
Buffer	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. < 1.0 EU per mg of the antibody as determined by the LAL method.

Applications

Recommended Dilution

FCM	$\leq 0.2 \mu\text{g}$ per million cells in 100 μL volume
Block	Reported in the literature

Data



C57/BL6 Mouse bone marrow were stained with 0.2 μg Purified Anti-Mouse CD51 Antibody[RMV-7], Functional Grade (Right) and 0.2 μg Rat IgG1, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by APC-conjugated Goat Anti-Rat IgG Secondary Antibody.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles. This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled under aseptic conditions.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

For Research Use Only

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Rev. V1.6

CD51 is a 140 kD protein, also known as α V integrin, vitronectin receptor, and integrin α V. It is a member of the integrin family, expressed on activated T cells, polymorphonuclear granulocytes, platelets, blastocysts, and osteoclasts. CD51 forms heterodimers by association with integrins β 1, β 3, β 5 or β 6; these complexes then act as receptors for multiple extracellular matrix proteins (ECM). The α V integrin heterodimers have varied functions in development, stimulation/activation and homeostasis. The primary ligands for CD51 complexes are fibronectin, fibrinogen, vitronectin, thrombospondin, von Willebrand factor, and CD31. The RMV-7 antibody has been reported to block binding of CD51 to vitronectin, fibronectin, and CD31 in some cell types, as well as blocking LAK cell cytotoxicity.

None (Azide-Free, Low Endotoxin) are perfectly suited to be used in culture or in vivo (for nonhuman studies) for functional assays blocking, neutralizing, activation or depletion where the presence of azide may damage cells or exogenous endotoxin may signal or activate cells.

Application References

Piali L, et al. J Cell Biol. 1995 Jul;130(2):451-60.